

# TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL XI.

BY AUTHORITY.



## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the second session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the third day of December, A. D. 1860, and ended on Monday, the fourth day of March, A. D. 1861.

### TREATIES.

Claims Convention with New Granada. Concluded at Washington, September 10, 1857. Ratifications exchanged at Washington, November 5, 1860. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, November 8, 1860.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and the Republic of New Granada was signed in the city of Washington on the tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, which convention, as made by the high contracting parties, is, with several other following articles:

ARTICLE I. There shall be a periodical and regular exchange of correspondence between Belgium and the United States, and their Territories, and by the means of communication and transport which shall be hereafter indicated, as well for letters, packages of merchandise, newspapers and printed matter, originating in the two countries, as for documents, and other papers, to be transmitted for countries which shall be enabled to make use of the postal service organized by the present convention.

The senders shall not have indicated any other route in the subscription, correspondence of every kind, either addressed from Belgium to the United States and their Territories, or from the United States and their Territories to Belgium, shall be immediately considered as originating from the Belgian and United States Post Offices shall exchange in conformity to the second article of the present convention.

The senders of the respective post offices reserve to themselves, nevertheless, the right to send and receive by such other route as they may think fit, correspondence originating in or destined for countries to which they respectively serve as intermediate post offices, or article of printed matter, may always be transmitted by such route.

ARTICLE II. Until other arrangements shall be made, the correspondence to be exchanged between the Post Offices of the United States and Belgium shall be accompanied by a letter bill in which the Belgian and United States Post Offices shall exchange in conformity to the second article of the present convention.

The Post Offices of the respective post offices shall be entitled to demand full powers, respectively, to wit: The President of the United States upon Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, and the General Postmaster, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic in the United States, who, after exchanging their full powers which were found in good and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE III.

All claims on the part of corporations, companies, or individuals, citizens of the United States upon the government of New Granada, which shall have been presented prior to the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, either to the President of the United States, or to the minister of the United States at Bogota, and especially those for damages which were caused by the riot at Panama on the fifth of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, which were presented to the two Republics, have, for that purpose, appointed and conferred full powers, respectively, to wit: The President of the United States upon Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, and the General Postmaster, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic in the United States, who, after exchanging their full powers which were found in good and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE IV.

The commissioners so named shall meet in the city of Washington within ninety days from the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and before the tenth day of October, and shall be entitled to pass, make, and adopt such rules and regulations as they may agree on in the selection, the umpire shall be appointed by the minister of Prussia to the United States, whom the two high contracting parties shall appoint by the government of the United States and one by the government of New Granada. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of either commissioner, or in the event of his being recalled, or failing to come to meet, the government of the United States or of New Granada, respectively, or the minister of the latter in the United States, acting in its direction shall forthwith proceed to fill the vacancies so created.

The commissioners so named shall meet in the city of Washington within ninety days from the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and before the tenth day of October, and shall be entitled to pass, make, and adopt such rules and regulations as they may agree on in the selection, the umpire shall be appointed by the minister of Prussia to the United States, whom the two high contracting parties shall appoint by the government of the United States and one by the government of New Granada. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of either commissioner, or in the event of his being recalled, or failing to come to meet, the government of the United States or of New Granada, respectively, or the minister of the latter in the United States, acting in its direction shall forthwith proceed to fill the vacancies so created.

The commissioners so named shall meet in the city of Washington within ninety days from the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and before the tenth day of October, and shall be entitled to pass, make, and adopt such rules and regulations as they may agree on in the selection, the umpire shall be appointed by the minister of Prussia to the United States, whom the two high contracting parties shall appoint by the government of the United States and one by the government of New Granada. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of either commissioner, or in the event of his being recalled, or failing to come to meet, the government of the United States or of New Granada, respectively, or the minister of the latter in the United States, acting in its direction shall forthwith proceed to fill the vacancies so created.

The commissioners so named shall meet in the city of Washington within ninety days from the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and before the tenth day of October, and shall be entitled to pass, make, and adopt such rules and regulations as they may agree on in the selection, the umpire shall be appointed by the minister of Prussia to the United States, whom the two high contracting parties shall appoint by the government of the United States and one by the government of New Granada. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of either commissioner, or in the event of his being recalled, or failing to come to meet, the government of the United States or of New Granada, respectively, or the minister of the latter in the United States, acting in its direction shall forthwith proceed to fill the vacancies so created.

ARTICLE V.

The commissioners shall issue certificates of the sum to be paid by virtue of their powers, to the claimants, and the aggregate amount of such sums shall be paid to the Government of the United States, at Washington, in equal semi-annual payments, the first payment to be made six months from the date of the conclusion of the contract, and the payment to be completed within eight years from the same date; and each of said sums shall bear interest (also payable semi-annually) at the rate of six per cent, per annum, for the time for which the awards, respectively, shall have been decreed. To meet these payments the government of New Granada hereby specially appropriates one half of the compensation which may accrue to it from the payment of the claims of the United States, and the full payment to be completed within eight years from the same date; and each of said sums shall bear interest (also payable semi-annually) at the rate of six per cent, per annum, for the time for which the awards, respectively, shall have been decreed.

ARTICLE VI.

The commissioners shall issue certificates of the sum to be paid by virtue of their powers, to the claimants, and the aggregate amount of such sums shall be paid to the Government of the United States, at Washington, in equal semi-annual payments, the first payment to be made six months from the date of the conclusion of the contract, and the full payment to be completed within eight years from the same date; and each of said sums shall bear interest (also payable semi-annually) at the rate of six per cent, per annum, for the time for which the awards, respectively, shall have been decreed.

ARTICLE VII.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Washington.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Washington.

ARTICLE IX.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Washington.

ARTICLE X.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Washington.

ARTICLE XI.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Washington.

ARTICLE XII.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Washington.

ARTICLE XIII.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Washington.

ARTICLE XIV.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Washington.

ARTICLE XV.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Washington.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Washington.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Washington.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Washington.

ARTICLE XIX.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Washington.

ARTICLE XX.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Washington.

ARTICLE XXI.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Washington.

ARTICLE XXII.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Washington.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Washington.

FRANKFORT KENTUCKY, JUNE 27, 1861.

NO. 71.

## POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM.

Articles agreed upon between the General Post Office of the United States of America, by Joseph Holt, Postmaster General, and the Postmaster General of Belgium, by his Excellency M. Blondest Van Cuelebroeck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Belgians, and invested with special powers to that effect, for the reciprocal receipt and delivery of letters and packages in closed mails to be conveyed through England, and the fifth article, which is the price of a letter (28th August, 1857), as well as by any direct line of steamships which may be established between the United States and Belgium. In pursuance of this convention, the following details are hereby agreed upon, viz:

ARTICLE I. There shall be a periodical and regular exchange of correspondence between Belgium and the United States, and their Territories, and by the means of communication and transport which shall be hereafter indicated, as well for letters, packages of merchandise, newspapers and printed matter, originating in the two countries, as for documents, and other papers, to be transmitted for countries which shall be enabled to make use of the postal service organized by the present convention.

The senders shall not have indicated any other route in the subscription, correspondence of every kind, either addressed from Belgium to the United States and their Territories, or from the United States and their Territories to Belgium, shall be immediately considered as originating from the United States Post Office, and the Belgian and United States Post Offices shall exchange in conformity to the second article of the present convention.

The senders of the respective post offices reserve to themselves, nevertheless, the right to send and receive by such other route as they may think fit, correspondence originating in or destined for countries to which they respectively serve as intermediate post offices, or article of printed matter, may always be transmitted by such route.

ARTICLE II. Until other arrangements shall be made, the correspondence to be exchanged between the Post Offices of the United States and Belgium shall be accompanied by a letter bill in which these offices shall state, with the classification established by the Postmaster General of the United States, the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the respective laws and regulations of each country. Those which shall contain characters of any kind, traced by the hand shall be subject to the postage, and an additional one-half cent of postage, for each letter, or four cents for each letter, or four cents for the Belgian Post Office, including three cents for expenses of transportation over the British territory, in the British channel, and across the Atlantic ocean.

ARTICLE III. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE IV. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE V. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE VI. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE VII. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE VIII. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE IX. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE X. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE XI. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE XII. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE XIII. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE XIV. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE XV. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE XVI. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE XVII. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE XVIII. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE XIX. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE XX. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE XXI. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE XXII. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE XXIII. The price of a letter, or letter bill, to the United States Post Office, for the expenses of transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the Atlantic ocean, shall be one-half cent, and the weight, or the postage of the articles which shall be subject to the postage, for each letter, or letter bill, shall be paid by the sender, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment marked and dated.

ARTICLE XXIV. The price of a letter, or letter bill

# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

## TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance. \$4 00

## STATES RIGHTS TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,  
JUDGE GOBRIAS TERRY.  
FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT,  
HON. THOMAS P. PORTER.  
OF WOODFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,  
CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.  
(Regular Election, first Monday in August.)

THURSDAY.....JUNE 27, 1861.

The Neutral Attitude of Kentucky—Who Respects and who Violates it.

The result of the Congressional election, whatever other interpretation may be put on it, is an unquestionable expression of the people of Kentucky in support of her chosen attitude of neutrality respecting the fratricidal war between the North and South. There can be no doubt that it is the will of our people to adhere to this posture of neutrality. There are doubts, however, whether it can be maintained, or rather, whether it will be respected by both the belligerents. The thoughtful and efficient diplomacy of Gov. Magoffin has fortunately secured from representatives of both belligerent parties, recognitions of our neutrality, and pledges to respect it. Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, has repeatedly pledged himself—and issued his orders to Gen. Pillow accordingly—that no forces from that side shall cross into Kentucky. Gen. McClellan is pledged, on the other hand, that no troops shall pass into this State from the North. A telegram, among yesterday's dispatches from the East, attempts to discredit Gen. Buckner's report of this understanding with Gen. McClellan, in the following terms:

The letter of Gen. Buckner to Gov. Magoffin, dated at Louisville, June 10th, created much surprise here. It is understood that the interview was purely personal, solicited by Buckner, and that the letter presents an entire misconception and erroneous view of the Government, with the following words: "We will start in a few days. We have the crops of every soul. Missouri is blessed with plenty. We need not fear, for we are right and a just God to look over us. We have done nothing to give them any cause to butcher our women and children as they have. They are cowards and won't fight, only when they have the advantage. They think we can't arm ourselves; but they will see soon."

Extraordinary Development—The Usurper preparing to Reduce Kentucky—Violation of our Rights and our Neutral attitude.

The following documents develop the opening of the drama by which Lincoln proposes to subject Kentucky, as he is now attempting to subject Missouri, to his lawless tyranny. Here is a Federal spy set to watch the Surveyor of the port of Louisville, and, in our opinion, to provoke such resistance to his interference as will afford the Usurper and his supporters in Kentucky a wished-for pretext to occupy Kentucky with military forces, in utter contempt of our neutrality. It is an intolerable outrage against the rights and sovereignty of Kentucky for a Federal official or spy to attempt to interrupt the lawful transport of lawful goods to be used in a lawful manner on her own soil; and if the people of this once chivalrous State submit to it, we shall be deceived:

GEN. BUCKNER TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, J.

LOUISVILLE, June 25, 1861.

Sir: In carrying out the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, in reference to furnishing the troops called out in the southwestern part of the State to enforce our obligations to the General Government, with the necessary camp equipage, I have met with an unexpected obstruction in an agent of the United States. The action of this official, if official he can be called, is of so arbitrary and extraordinary a character, that I conceive it my duty to report it for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

The inclosed papers will explain all that I know of the singular action of Mr. Mellen, who, as well as I can understand, claims the right, under the authority of the President, to forbid the State of Kentucky from executing her laws, even when she is thereby discharging her duty to the General Government. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,  
Inspector-General.

To Gen. Scott Brown, Adjutant-General of Kentucky, Frankfort.

COL. LYONS TO SURVEYOR COTTON.

LOUISVILLE, June 25, 1861.

C. B. Cotton, Esq., Collector:

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by General Buckner to send to Columbus, Ky., for the use of the Kentucky State Guard, thirty tents and cooking utensils for one hundred and fifty men. Will you be kind enough to give me a permit to send them by water or rail.

Respectfully,

[Signed] HENRY J. LYONS,  
Assistant Quarter-Master General.

GEN. BUCKNER TO FEDERAL AGENT MELLEN.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, J.

LOUISVILLE, June 25, 1861.

SIR: I understand that the Collector of the Port of Louisville, has represented that you are the general agent of the United States Government at this port, exercising a supervisory control over all shipments by water from Louisville. I further understand that on the application of the Quarter-master of the State troops, for a permit to ship necessary equipments for the State forces at Columbus, Kentucky, you refused your sanction, even after the Collector of the port had given him.

Am I to understand from this, that you claim the right to prevent the State of Kentucky from exercising the clear right of furnishing her own militia with what is necessary for their equipment, and that you assume, as an agent of the United States Government, to supervise and veto the official acts of the constituted authorities of Kentucky, acting in accordance with existing laws?

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
[Signed] S. B. BUCKNER,  
Inspector-General of Ky.

To Mr. W. P. MELLEN.

COL. JOHNSON AND MAJOR CASSEDAY TO GEN. BUCKNER.

LOUISVILLE, June 25, 1861.

SIR: Under your instructions, we this morning called upon Mr. Charles B. Cotton, Collector of the Port of Louisville, and asked him to state precisely the nature of Mr. W. P. Mellen's official authority. He informed us that Mr. Mellen was the agent of the General Government, with authority over the shipments by water between Cairo and Pittsburg, and that his (Mellen's) consent would be necessary to a safe transit of goods down the Ohio river.

We then called upon Mr. Mellen at the Galt House and delivered to him your note of this date, requesting him to give a written answer. This he declined to do. We called his attention to the fact that you were, as an officer of the State, seeking official information of great importance to the State from him as an officer of the General Government, and that in such cases information is almost invariably given in an official writing, and right always to be so given when desired. With a remarkable disregard of the ordinary rules of courtesy and of official intercourse, he persisted in his refusal to sign any thing which, as he said, might be used against him. We assured him you did not wish to use his answer against him, but desired an official statement by which to shape your own action.

He referred us to Mr. Cotton, the Collector of this port, and asked us to correspond with him. We told him that Mr. Cotton had already freely given his consent to the shipment we desired to make, showed him Mr. Cotton's permit, which had previously been shown to him by Mr. Simmons, and told him that Mr. Cotton had informed us that the permit would probably not be respected unless it was approved by him (Mellen). He told us we could ship from this port under Mr. Cotton's permit, but that the articles would, in all probability, be stopped at Evansville and at Cairo, and not allowed to proceed unless the collectors of those ports were satisfied. He also told us that he supposed his consent would be sufficient to secure the safe transit of the articles to Columbus, but that he had heard suspicious reports about the State Guard; that it was well known that Gov. Magoffin was suspected, and that he was therefore unwilling to take any action in relation to the matter. We assured him that the articles we wished to ship would not be carried out of the State; that they were for the sole use of Kentucky's troops acting under the laws of Kentucky on Kentucky soil. He said it made no difference to him whose troops they were, or how they were acting; if he suspected them he would not consent to anything being shipped to them, no matter whether it was a paper of needles, a hoghead of meat, or camp kettles. His whole conversation was cunning and evasive. At times he denied that his authority was superior to that of the Collector; but from it we believe that, if the articles are shipped by water, they will not be permitted to reach Columbus, notwithstanding the permit of the Collector of this port. We think there will be more danger of their loss if shipped by the river than if sent by rail through Tennessee, and so we report.

We are, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servants,  
[Signed] C. F. JOHNSON,  
Lieut. Col. and Adj't General.

ALEX. CASSEDAY,

Maj. and Ass't Adj't General.

To Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, Inspector-General.

Interesting from Missouri—Battle of Bonnville—The Loss on both sides—Preparations for a great Resistance—Good Corps—Trust in God—Infamous conduct of Iowa troops.

We are permitted to make the subjoined extracts from letters of two citizens of Missouri, of the first respectability, born and reared in Franklin county, Ky., well known to most of our citizens, addressed to their brother, a resident of Frankfort. Both writers voted for Bell and Everett. The atrocities perpetrated by the base tools of Lincoln's tyranny are enough to make humanity shudder.

[JUNE 21, 1861.]

DEAR BROTHER: I received your letter today and was glad to hear from you and that you were well; and that Kentucky has begun to open her eyes. We are wide awake, although we have no arms. I have just returned from Bonnville. They had a little fight there, but not many killed. There were of Lincoln's men 3,000 and 500 of ours. They had a few rounds. We lost 3 and they 22. Our men had nothing but shot-guns and rifles. They retreated. The force with which I was moving, was eight miles away at the time. If we could have reached the scene of conflict, we would have whopped them easily. We had 1,300 men, 600 with good guns, 100 with shot-guns and rifles, revolvers and knives, and every man keen for a fight; but the Governor gave orders for us to go home and keep ourselves in readiness. We will have arms in a few days. You may hear a different report from this, but what I write is so, for I was there. About 700 men are in camp near Columbia, well armed. We can get 50,000 men easily, and more. We can whip them and will do it. We will start in a few days.

We have the crops of every soul. Missouri is blessed with plenty. We need not fear, for we are right and a just God to look over us. We have done nothing to give them any cause to butcher our women and children as they have. They are cowards and won't fight, only when they have the advantage. They think we can't arm ourselves; but they will see soon."

[June 22, 1861.]

DEAR BROTHER: I write you a few lines, in haste, to let you know the distressed condition of our country. Gov. Jackson called on the State last week for fifty thousand troops, with full assurance, as we thought, that he had a sufficiency of arms to arm them. Our men responded to the call and started for Bonnville as soon as they could. Some arrived there before the ferryboats were taken by the Dutch, and lo and behold, there were no arms for them to fight with, except the few shot-guns they took with them. They were attacked by the Dutch. Our men killed between 20 and 30 Kraut-makers, with the loss of only four men. The remainder of our troops being cut off from crossing the river and without arms, thought it best to disband and return to their homes. This was a great oversight in Gov. Jackson; but we are told that he had full assurances of sufficient supplies of arms from the rebels. But I hope and pray to God that our Southern friends will come and take us out of the hands of the Dutch. If we had the guns to fight with, we could take ourselves out; but we have been caught napping and we will have to submit.

There were a thousand Iowa troops encamped at Renwick a few miles above us on the railroad last week. Eighty of them came down to Sturgeon and hoisted a Union flag, and forced one of the merchants to hoist a flag in front of his store, and threatened to hang all the secessionists and their wives bred to Union men in order to have our country filled up with Union men again. These are undoubtedly facts. Is it not enough to make the blood boil in a man's veins? And yet we are compelled to take their abuse.

We do put our trust in God. He will give us their portion in due time. We do not know where Gov. Jackson is. It is thought by some that he has gone to Arkansas. We have a Dutch Governor, appointed in his place, who is now in possession of Jefferson City. They got possession of all the important places in the State. We are completely sold to the Dutch. We are all well to-day, but do not know when we lie down but what we may have our lives taken before day.

Am I to understand from this, that you claim the right to prevent the State of Kentucky from exercising the clear right of furnishing her own militia with what is necessary for their equipment, and that you assume, as an agent of the United States Government, to supervise and veto the official acts of the constituted authorities of Kentucky, acting in accordance with existing laws?

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed] S. B. BUCKNER,

Inspector-General of Ky.

To Mr. W. P. MELLEN.

[For the Yeoman.]

Colonel A. P. Grover.

The announcement of the above named gentleman as a candidate for the State Senate in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble, excites the hope that he may be chosen to represent the people of that district. Among the many firm and unwavering advocates of States Rights in the late sessions of the General Assembly, none occupied a more useful and decided position than Senator Grover. Vigilant, industrious, and punctual in the discharge of all his duties as a legislator, combined with his many social qualities as a gentleman, makes him as eminently proper for the place. His numerous friends in this county, of which he was once a resident, would be gratified by his return to that field wherein he has won for himself such distinction, well assured that his constituency will be able and efficiently represented.

OBSEVER.

FRANKFORT, June 26, 1861.

How to Send Letters to and from the Confederate States.

We have received from reliable authority the following directions for sending letters to and from the Confederate States, through the agency of the American Letter Express Company, which has recently established with agencies in Louisville and Nashville:

Inclose your letter properly directed (under cover) in another envelope, and direct to American Letter Express Company, Louisville, Ky. Also, inclose in outer envelope 18 cents for U. S. postage from Louisville to Kentucky line, and for Express charges; also enough for the Confederate postage, which is 5 cents to Nashville or any point within 500 miles of it, or 10 cents to any point beyond 500 miles. These terms apply only to letters weighing half ounce or less; for those weighing more, postage will be increased, our charge being the same, (10 cents). Direct persons writing from the South to inclose letters as above, and direct to above company, Nashville, Tennessee, with 18 cents in money or Confederate postage from Nashville to Tennessee line and U. S. postage and Express charges.

Follow the above directions and send by U. S. mail, and your letters will reach their destination with perfect security. Papers will have to be sent for the present as letters.

There will be a barbecue at Monterey, in Owen county, Saturday, July 6th. S. N. Hodges, Esq., and others will address the citizens of Owen county on that day.

BANKS MOBBED.—At Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 24th, in consequence of the banks of that city throwing out of circulation the notes of a large number of the banks of the State, a great mob collected, and making a violent assault upon the banking houses, did them great damage, and seriously wounded many men. The civil authorities were powerless to quell the riot, and the Governor put the place under martial law.

Then and Now—The Position of the Union Democracy.

The Union Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky, in April last, published an address to the people of Kentucky, in which they took strong and decided ground against the policy of the Lincoln Government is now carrying out towards the States of the Southern Confederacy. They uttered terrible threats in that address as to what they would do, if the Lincoln Government should do, or attempt to do, certain things. Well, the Lincoln Government is making the attempt; but the Union Democracy are as submissive as lambs.

We publish below an extract from their address, in order that the reader may compare their position in April with the position they occupy now:

What the future duty of Kentucky may be, we, of course, cannot with certainty foresee; but, if the enterprise announced in the proclamation of the President should at any time hereafter assume the aspect of a war for the overrunning and subjugation of the seceded States through the full assertion therein of the national jurisdiction by a standing military force, we do not hesitate to say that Kentucky should promptly unsheathe her sword in what will then become the common cause. Such an event, if it should occur, of which we confess there does not appear to us to be a rational probability, could have but one meaning—a meaning which a people jealous of their liberty would be keen to detect, and which a people worthy of liberty would be prompt and fearless to resist. When Kentucky detects this meaning in the action of the Government, she ought, without counting the cost, to take up arms at once against the Government.

I have, &c.,  
[Signed] NEWCASTLE.  
Governor.—The Right Honorable Sir E. W. Head, Bart, &c.

Privateers Forbidden to Enter Canadian Ports  
The following official order appears in the Montreal papers of Tuesday:

DOWNING STREET, June 1.

SIR: You are already aware that the Queen is desirous of observing the strictest neutrality in the contest which appears to be imminent between the United States and the so-called Confederate States of North America. I have now to inform you that, in order to give full effect to this principle, Her Majesty has been pleased to interdict the armed ships, and also the privateers of both parties, from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbors, roadsteads or waters of the United Kingdom, or of any of Her Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad.

It is Her Majesty's desire that this prohibition should be forthwith notified to all proper authorities within her dominions, and I am to desire that you take measures to secure its effectual observance within the limits of your Government.

I have, &c.,  
[Signed] NEWCASTLE.  
Governor.—The Right Honorable Sir E. W. Head, Bart, &c.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### Candidate for Senator.

In accordance with the solicitations of many friends, I have consented to announce myself a candidate for the State Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble, subject to the decision of a State Rights convention, should one be held.

BEN. M. RITT.

june25 t-wtf

### Candidate for Senator.

In answer to calls made on me through the public press, and repeatedly by private citizens, I have, after much reflection, concluded to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble.

May 24th, 1861. A. P. GROVER.

State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.

feb16 w&t-wt

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

Feb16 t-wtf

### CASH! CASH!!

</div

# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEMAN.

"Free Labor, Free Press, Free Speech," Free Gift.

ST. LOUIS, June 15, 1861.

To Uriel Wright, Esq:

DEAR SIR: Fenced in by bayonets, whose bright steel, gleaming in the rays of that sun which yet benignly shines on millions humbled in the dust by the misfortunes of our beloved country, is fitfully shaded by paper bullets in the form of accusations (I hope really unfounded) for treason, against the enthusiastic and high-toned "free" in the "land of the free," my mind wanders back to the time when in Old England, during the reign of terror, Lord Erskine, then plain Mr. Scott, stood up a fearless counsel for the accused, and vindicated by the cogency of his argument, the pathos of his feeling, and the terrific storm of his eloquence, that principle, inborn in the heart of every Anglo-Saxon, and which ought still to dwell in every Teutonic breast: that liberty is the chiefest of all earthly possessions.

Nearly five years ago, when at a grand mass meeting in the neighboring city of Belleville, the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, overwhelmed me, modest as I am, with enthusiastic praises for the solitary stand which I took in favor of "free labor, free press, and free speech." I did not think that I would so soon feel called upon to offer a free gift for the maintenance of those principles, against the attacks of their then banner.

But to come to the matter in hand. You, Mr. Wright, bringing to bear your studies—free, liberal, and humane,—of a life-time, and your friend inborn to the gifted sons of the genial South, are standing up, with noble associates, the *freest laborers* of all, for free press and free speech. I did not think that there is some thankfulness left for this in a Teutonic bosom.

I own a couple of lots, together only fifty feet front, but of the very choicest situation in the Southern part of our once great city, commanding a free view of land and water, dock and villa, steamer and steam-car, which please to accept as a gift to any member of your highly esteemed family who may designate, or to yourself and your good lady, whom I know to be a daughter of glorious Virginia. Yours very affectionately,

ALEXANDER KÄYSER.

ST. LOUIS, June 15, 1861.

To Alexander Kayser, Esq:

DEAR SIR: It would be affectation in me not to own that I receive with pleasure and with pride the handsome compliment contained in your note of this evening.

Even in time of peace, amid the quiet and healthy exercise of the functions of our Government, the pathway of a lawyer is a thorny one; but civil feed increases a hundred fold the obligations and perils of the advocate who feels that the profession to which he belongs imposes upon him the special duty of holding up, in a "reign of terror," those elementary truths of American liberty upon which national free government must ever exist.

It is a strange fact that, in dangerous civil commotions, these elementary truths are the first lost sight of. If others do, the constitutional advocate must never forget them. It is his business, with or without reward—in the true citadels of freedom, the temples of justice—to teach military power its eternal subordination to the civil authority. It may be, that the sword and the bayonet will not receive the first lessons, nor which those come after, willingly; but dull, physical things as they are, persistent, brave teaching, will, in the end, instruct them.

Mr. Kayser, we are under a "reign of terror" here. I am not Erskine, but to the extent of my ability I shall follow his example, and strive to bring back misguided Americans to the region of law. I shall continue to show my loyalty to constitutional liberty, by exposing and denouncing every encroachment upon it.

Respectfully your friend,

URIEL WRIGHT.

The following has been communicated for publication in the Yemman. It needs no comment:

DANIEL BOONE INDEPENDENT RIFLE COMPANY.—At a special meeting of the Daniel Boone Independent Rifle Company, held at their headquarters, in the city of Covington, Ky., on Friday evening, May 10th, 1861, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Be it resolved*, That we, as citizens of the United States of America, look with deep concern, upon the dangers that now menace our beloved country, and deem it our solemn duty to stand by the glorious flag handed down, unspotted, to us by our fathers who fought and bled to maintain its supremacy over the land. We, as descendants of such noble sires, will not desert that flag as long as a man of us shall be left; and we hereby pledge ourselves to uphold no flag but that of the Stars and Stripes of the United States, and to do battle against any other flag that hostile hands may raise.

2. *Be it further resolved*, That Kentucky is our home. So long as our beloved State adheres to the Union, we are with her; but should she, through the advice and influence of designing men, unfortunately tear herself away from our Mother country, we will fight Kentucky, and even our own brothers, for the maintenance of the Laws and the preservation of the Union.

3. *Be it also further resolved*, That we hereby tender our heartfelt thanks to the Union for the great writ of the British subject—the *habeas corpus*. Parliament only can do it in the monarchy. You know that the English revolution canonized this principle. You know that our American ancestors brought this principle with them across the ocean, and put it in the government they made, with the *added limitation*, that whereas Parliament (not the king) could suspend the writ for *any cause*, Congress should *only* do it on a certain exigency.

You know this same principle is embodied in the Constitutions of the several States, where the power is denied to the Executive, and given to the Legislature.

You know that the Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed this great idea, with Marshall at his head, enunciating clearly and beyond mistake that our fathers, ignoring all power in the Executive over this writ, evinced their distrust even of the Representatives of the people, and of the States in Congress assembled, by clothing them with only a limited authority to touch it.

Yet you also know, that the man who praised you at Belleville, now sitting in the chair at Washington, claims and exercises a power denied to the King of England—usurps authority delegated only to Congress—suspends the writ of *habeas corpus*, whenever he feels like it—commits a soldier in Maryland to abolish the writ whenever it shall please him to do so—and here at home, in St. Louis, confers the power upon a soldier, aided (it is said) by four civilians, some learned and some not, and all headed partisan politicians, to break down the great bulwark of American and English freedom whenever the soldier and this committee of our safety shall deem the outrage necessary!

In Imperial France this day a lawyer is struggling to overthrow the arbitrary principle which makes the civil rights of a Frenchman dependent upon the discretion of a Committee of "Safety"—while here in America under a written Constitution, which, jealous of power, carefully confine its range, and distributes it in cautiously framed departments—we are to have this terrible put into the hands of men unknown to the Constitution—unknown to the people in any legal relation—responsible to nobody, and selected by nobody having authority to make the selection.

The Executive Power at Washington, through its military arm, (illegally and unconstitutionally levied,) defrauds or defies the Federal Judiciary. The civil partisans of the Administration, by the press, approve the outrage, and menace the Judges.

The clearest rights of the State, and of its citizens, are daily violated by the bayonets of the Federal soldiers. Thus, this State, as a member of the Union, has the constitutional right to procure and keep arms—arms of all kinds. No constitutional lawyer can deny the right. She has the right to repel invasion, whether made by Indian tribes, or the more savage Montgomeires and Browns of our civilization. She has the right to suppress servile or other insurrection within her limits. She has the right, and it is her duty, to enforce

## Lincoln and George III.

her civil or criminal process by the military arm of her militia, when resisted. More than that, as one security of a free State lies in a well regulated militia, the Constitution of the United States secures to each of her citizens the right to bear arms—and, to this end, the State would have the right to supply them. For all these purposes, her right to have arms is beyond cavil; and yet to-day it is a right denied to her by the military power of the President. If it depended upon the action of the soldiers in our midst, the State would be stripped of every implement of defense against insurrection or invasion.

My right, as a citizen to bear arms in this State to-day, does not rest upon the authority of the Constitution, but upon the sound discretion of a soldier, acting with or without the auxiliary aid of a committee of safety. My constitutional privilege, to be exempt from unreasonable seizure and search, hangs upon a tenure so frail as the discretion of men wearing the uniform of the United States.

The pretext for such outrages upon constitutional liberty is necessarily "safety"—to be determined not by Congress—not by the Judiciary—but by the judgment of some soldiers, aided, it may be, by a committee of safety.

Subject to military rule as law, paramount to the civil as proclaimed by the courts, is not the only nor the gravest of the evils. To convert the Federal Government into a military government is revolution. Make it a consolidated government, by breaking down the partitions between Federal and State authority, and the evil is past all cure.

Let me call your attention to the amazing heresy now rife in this State—uttered, too, by citizens who ought to know better—that the President of the United States has the power to "protect, by his military force, all loyal men" in this State from outrages committed against them by their fellow-citizens of Missouri. To illustrate: Some men in a county conspire together, and order a citizen to leave the State. They accomplish the object by terror or force. Here is a great wrong; and now what is the remedy? The stupid answer to which I refer lies in the answer,

"The soldiery of the United States—the Home Guard, called out and organized by the President." And the President says he will attend to that, and protect any citizen of Missouri so situated.

The President has no such power. Congress has no such power. The Federal courts have no jurisdiction in such case. By the Constitution of the United States, each State governs its own municipal affairs. The General Government has no police power—much less has the President of the United States any such power. No more than Napoleon the Third, and it would be just as legal and constitutional to employ the *gendarmes* of France to protect the citizens of Missouri against outrages committed by citizens of this State, as to use in such case the President's army.

"He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislature.

"He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

"For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

"For protecting them \* \* \* from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

"For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

"He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

"He has \* \* \* destroyed the lives of our people.

"He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

"He has constrained our fellow-citizens \* \* \* to bear arms against their country—to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

"He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless savages (Jim Lane, Montgomery & Co.) whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions."

## Mr. John Merryman.

Let it not be forgotten that John Merryman still lies a prisoner in Fort McHenry, from which all the power of the Supreme Court of the United States has not yet been able to release him. Were we writing of some Isaac of York, carried off from his home by the mailed followers of some Baron Front de Boeuf, in the Middle Ages of History and held for ransom or torture in the vaults of a lawless strong-hold, the romantic story might attract all notice and elicit interested comment. There would be sympathy for the helpless victim, and indignation for the tyrant. But a free-born American who has the right (or *had*, when there were laws in the land,) to be presumed innocent of all crime until proven to be guilty, lies yet where he has lain for weeks incarcerated without trial, without accusation, without a reason alleged, except that he was an active and prominent Democratic citizen of a "subjugated" State.

John Merryman had the legal right to be exempt from unwarrantable arrest. Yet he was seized and imprisoned without the action of any judge or court in the land. He had a legal right to be informed of the charge against him, to have that charge openly made out, and to be confronted with the witnesses. Yet he and all the world, to this day, know nothing that he is accused of but upon the merest rumors. He had a right to consult counsel. Yet he is deprived of counsel. He had a right to give bail. Yet he is refused the privilege of bail. He had a right to have his case investigated by a grand jury. Yet no grand jury has investigated it. He had a right to a speedy trial before a petit jury. Yet he has been arraigned and tried in no court whatever. He was expressly guaranteed by the United States Constitution that he should not be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. Yet no process known to the law holds him in durance at Fort McHenry. Finally he has a right (which, as every lawyer knows, no authority but the Legislature could suspend even for a single minute) to be released from any legal imprisonment by the writ of *habeas corpus*. Yet the commandant of Fort McHenry, under instructions from President Lincoln, refuses to obey that writ, although issued by the venerable and learned Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, prohibits the entrance within the Fort of the officers of the law, and sets both the Court and the Constitution, under which it exercises its functions, at absolute defiance!

Resolved, That we are opposed to a war prosecuted for the subjugation of the seceding States, while it is possible amicably to settle the difficulties now existing.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the prosecution of a war against the seceding States, waged under any circumstances for the emancipation of the slaves of the Southern slaveholding States.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States and each of our Representatives in Congress

## Plans at Washington.

The St. Louis Republican, one of the strongest Union papers in the South, until the cold-blooded massacre of men, women, and children in St. Louis, by the Federal mercenaries, makes the following striking parallel between the acts of Lincoln in Missouri and the enumeration of usurpations by George III, in the Declaration of Independence. It cannot fail to strike the mind of every man, who has a freeman's impulses, as being exact and truthful, as applied to the infamous acts of the American Gesser:

"His theory is—This rebellion must be put down, and that speedily, cost what it may. Time is money. The war must be brought to a close next winter, at any cost. Better employ four or even five hundred thousand men, and close the war in one winter campaign, than carry it into another year by an economy of men and money. Say what force you want and it is at your service; only bear in mind that the rebellion must be crushed out, and the leading rebels hung or driven from the country by next spring."

"His theory is—This rebellion must be put down, and that speedily, cost what it may. Time is money. The war must be brought to a close next winter, at any cost. Better employ four or even five hundred thousand men, and close the war in one winter campaign, than carry it into another year by an economy of men and money. Say what force you want and it is at your service; only bear in mind that the rebellion must be crushed out, and the leading rebels hung or driven from the country by next spring."

To this his Cabinet cordially assent; and Gen. Scott, to whom Mr. Lincoln looks to do the work, as readily undertakes the task. The old hero insists, however, that while a proclamation will, if required, call half a million of men into the field, it takes time to convert them into soldiers. "Make haste slowly," is his motto; and as he has never retreated and never met with a reverse, he says to the Cabinet, "It is your duty to resist the outside pressure, and to preach patience to the people. We have abundance of men and money; and in due time we shall have abundance of the munitions of war. The only thing we are deficient in is *patience*; and that, gentlemen, you must give the people. We want time to make soldiers of our volunteers; we want time to organize the commissary and baggage trains; we want time to get ready to insure victory and success; and we want time to arrange every department of the army, and so organize our columns that we can predict weeks and even months in advance, each day's work. With inexhaustible means and any desirable number of men, all whom will be good soldiers by November, you have only to exercise *patience*, and on or before the 1st of May next, I pledge what little reputation I have acquired, that the rebellion shall be suppressed, the Constitution and the laws will be vindicated, and the union of the States re-established. The people have only to be patient, and to abide by the laws."

"He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

"For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

"For protecting them \* \* \* from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

"For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

"He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

"He has \* \* \* destroyed the lives of our people.

"He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

"He has constrained our fellow-citizens \* \* \* to bear arms against their country—to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

"He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless savages (Jim Lane, Montgomery & Co.) whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions."

"He has \* \* \* destroyed the lives of our people.

"He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

"He has constrained our fellow-citizens \* \* \* to bear arms against their country—to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

"He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless savages (Jim Lane, Montgomery & Co.) whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions."

"He has \* \* \* destroyed the lives of our people.

"He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

"He has constrained our fellow-citizens \* \* \* to bear arms against their country—to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

"He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless savages (Jim Lane, Montgomery & Co.) whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions."

"He has \* \* \* destroyed the lives of our people.

"He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

"He has constrained our fellow-citizens \* \* \* to bear arms against their country—to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

"He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless savages (Jim Lane, Montgomery & Co.) whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions."

"He has \* \* \* destroyed the lives of our people.

"He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

"He has constrained our fellow-citizens \* \* \* to bear arms against their country—to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

"He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless savages (Jim Lane, Montgomery & Co.) whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions."

"He has \* \* \* destroyed the lives of our people.

"He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

"He has constrained our fellow-citizens \* \* \* to bear arms against their country—to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

